FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1838. [NO. 1095.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY *Edward J. Hale*,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has procured from Mr. E. L. Winslow his famous BULL, Duke of Wellington, of the best blooded short-horn Durham species. He is not yet two years old, and for size and beauty exceeds any animal of the kind ever raised in this part of the country. He needs only to be seen to be admired. Those who are desirous of improving the breed of their Cattle, or raising first rate Milch Cows, have an opportunity of doing so, by sending their Cows to my Plantation, and paying me $3 for each one they send.

A. BAILEY.

May 23, 1838. 94 3m

N. B.—Those persons who send their servants with Cows, are requested to charge them not to leave open any of my gates. A. B.

Notice.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for a Note of hand given by me to James Lytch, for Fifty Dollars, dated the 29th December, 1837, and due about the 15th of May, 1838, as said Note was given for a part of the purchase money for a Horse, and said Horse proved to be unsound.—I therefore shall never pay said Note unless compelled by law.

ANGUS MALLOY.

May 16, 1838. 94-3w

Notice is hereby given,

TO Messrs. Wolf and Clarks, to Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co, and Mr. Daniel W. Gantley, Merchants of New York, their Agents or Attornies, that on Monday the 4th day of June next, at the Court House in Pittsborough, Chatham county, North Carolina, the Subscriber will apply before the competent legal authority to be permitted to take the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, when and where they can attend, or their agents or attornies, and object if they think proper.

LEWIS KIDD.

May 18, 1838. 94 2w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

(In Equity.)

Catharine Munroe and Alex'r McRae, by his Guardian Christopher Munroe. } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term 1838, in the above cause, I will expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 2d day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville,

500 acres of Land, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining the lands of Daniel Baker, John McColl, and others.

100 acres, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining or near the above.

50 acres, lying on the South side of Little Rockfish.

A Saw Mill seat, on Little Rockfish Creek, with water and timber privileges.

Timber privileges on one hundred acres.

A Mill seat on the Horse-pen Branch.

Timber privileges on fifty acres, lying on Rockfish and Beaver Creeks.

TERMS.—A credit of six months;—Bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*

May 11, 1838. 93ts.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

(In Equity.)

Nathan King and Mary J. King, by her Guardian James McKethan, } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term, 1838, in the above cause, I will expose to Public Sale on Monday the 2d day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville,

197 acres of Land,

Lying and being in the County of Cumberland, adjoining the lands of John McNeill, John Dew, and others, upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*

May 11, 1838. 93ts.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday, 1st June next.

JAMES MEBANE, Pres't.

May 14, 1838. 93 tm

☞The Raleigh Register will insert the above until the day of meeting.

Limestone Springs, S. C.

THIS healthy and agreeable Watering Place, established by an association of gentlemen, not for private gain, but to promote the prosperity of the State, by arresting the current of Northern travel, which has annually carried away hundreds of thousands of her wealth to enrich other communities, will be prepared the ensuing season to accommodate 300 persons, in a style of comfort not surpassed by any similar establishment in the United States. The main brick building will contain upwards of 100 bed-rooms, besides an extensive drawing-room, dining room, and ball-room Two wooden houses and a number of cabins suitable for families are also provided. A piano and billiard table will be furnished for the amusement and recreation of the visiters; and the ball-room, with a suitable band of music, will be always at their service. The main Spring is of delightful limestone water, which has proved highly beneficial to dyspeptics. It is enclosed in marble, and adjoins an open portico, 50 feet long and 26 wide, provided with seats, and well shaded by a deep and beautiful grove. An elegant Bathing House, with two pools walled up with marble, with a sufficient number of dressing apartments, is also contiguous to the Spring. The very best supplies have been provided, and first-rate cooks engaged; and the rates of boarding will be very moderate, as the following table will show:

Boarding, for a less time than 4 weeks, per week,	$6 00
Boarding, for a longer time than 4 weeks, per week,	5 00
Boarding, for a less time than one week, per day,	1 00
Boarding for children, at the first table, full price.	
Boarding for children, at the second table, half price.	
Boarding for servants, half price.	
Horses, for less than a week, per day,	62½
do for less than 4 weeks, do	50
do over 4 weeks, per week,	2 50

J. W. CLARK,

Superintendent of the Limestone Springs Co.

May 12. 93-11J'ly.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf

THE next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsborough, on the first Wednesday in June, 1838.

E. L. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

May 7, 1838. 92tt.

The Wilmington Advertiser, Salisbury Watchman, Raleigh Register, Edenton Gazette, and Newbern Spectator, will publish the above till time of meeting.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

Just Received,

15 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE WINE,
10 Qr. casks Marseilles Madeira do,
20 barrels N. E. Rum,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 8, 1838. 92tf

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 8, 1838.

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by David Carver, on the 4th instant, for certain purposes therein stated, I am authorized to collect all Accounts and Notes due the said Carver. This is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle the same with me, without delay, or it will be necessary to place their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

WALTER DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, May 8, 1838. 92-6w

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Lewis Jones, Jr. on the 2d inst., for certain purposes therein stated, I am authorized to collect all the Accounts and Notes due the said concern. This is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle the same with me, without delay, or it will be necessary to place their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

P. TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, May 8, 1838.

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.

Rhoda Sinclair, *vs.* Elam Williams and Nancy his wife, Wm. McNeil and Sarah his wife, and Calvin R. Sinclair. } *Petition for Dower.*

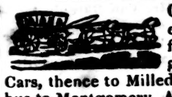
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants William McNeil and Sarah his wife, and Calvin R. Sinclair, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a public Newspaper, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet Drew Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1838.

[82] N. D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



OF four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,

[90] *Agent for the Company.*

Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 2.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the late Mrs. Rosa A. Troy, at April Term of Anson County Court, 1838, gives notice to all those having demands against said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment.

H. H. STRONG, Executrix.

May 4, 1838. 92-6w

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Mules, Wagon, and Buggy, FOR SALE.

FOUR first rate MULES, a TIMBER WAGON, and a handsome new double BUGGY, with Harness. For terms, apply at this office.

March 28. 86tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Oh! ask not, hope not thou too much,
Of sympathy below.
Few are the hearts whence one same touch,
Bids the same feeling flow.
Few and by still conflicting powers,
Forbidden here to meet,
Such ties would make this life of ours,
Too fine for aught so fleet."—*Hemans.*

Helen and Lucy Grey were cousins. They had grown up together, and were endeared by sisterly affection. They had pursued the same studies, engaged in the same employments. They had bent together over the same books and together perused the same pages—together roamed through the green fields and culled the sweet flowers. Always side by side, the strongest friendship existed between them, the result more of circumstance than of affinity in minds so different.

Lucy was a meek and gentle girl. She possessed a mind of the finest mould, the most tender feelings and the truest sensibility. She was intelligent and affectionate. All things that were pure and lovely seemed to cluster around her. To gaze into her kindly beaming eyes and to meet their sweet glances was to love the fond heart whose language they told. She knew no deceit, she concealed no feelings. All who knew her, knew her as she was—the gentle and the pure! Her "world was the heart." The strength of her attachment to her friends knew no bounds; living but for them she was happy in their happiness, sorrowing in their sorrow. Hers were the feeling heart, alive to all that is beautiful and glorious, and the sensitive affections. Oh! the stoic may boast of his indifference, and assuredly he knows not how a trifle, a word, perhaps a mere glance may throw sadness over the merriest heart and bring tears to the brightest eyes. But I envy him not. No! be mine the warm heart, glowing with fervor, and though sorrow may more easily find avenues to it, yet who that has not felt can know, the deep quietude of its gladness, the holy calmness of its joy. Lucy looked on life as it is—a toilsome pilgrimage—but she felt that though narrow the path, flowers decked it, and she enjoyed and valued their sweetness. She loved every living thing, and even inanimate creation shared her fondness and attention. All nature was to her a book in which to read the Author's love and goodness.

But Helen was fortune's favorite. Endowed with those peculiar qualities both of mind and of person—which we denominate brilliancy—she was fitted to shine and dazzle in the hour of mirth and festivity—to receive the homage of proud hearts—to be admired and envied rather than loved. She thought that sorrow and pleasure were in the world, her object was to enjoy the one; and she braved the other. Such were the friends at the time when our narrative commences. Helen now by the recent death of her uncle came unexpectedly into the possession of a large fortune, and was thus called to part from the beloved country home and friends to move in fashion's circle, the acknowledged belle. The first real sorrow that had troubled her heart was in parting from her affectionate cousin. But their Summer months were to be spent together, and their hearts were still trusting and buoyant.

Time with golden wing fled onward. An uninterrupted correspondence had perpetuated the intimacy of the cousins. Lucy's cottage home had become endeared to her by other and nearer ties, Edward G——, her fond and faithful friend, had cheered her every lonely hour, and by his gentle kindness and the thousand nameless attentions of friendship, had rendered himself dearer to her than she dared to own. They never spoke of love. Friendship was their theme. Human nature knows no feeling purer than that existing between them. Her young heart knelt to him, a shadow on his brow would pain her soul; and when joy lighted up his countenance and glowed in his kindling eyes, hers but reflected gladness. He returned her love, and when the cares of the day were ended sought no other solace than her smiles—her joy.

He was one of those in whom a strong mind and an affectionate heart are united. But over his warm feelings he maintained the most perfect control, so that, save in an unguarded moment, none might know their fervor and their fondness. But the youthful spirit cannot be always guarded, and this was one of those instances in which we strive not to resist the impulses of a glowing heart. His apparent formality had vanished. For strangers only he wore the garb of coldness. To his friends he was ever confiding.

Again separation comes. Edward is called away. Business cannot be delayed. Lucy knew that his stay would be short, and she parted with joy in hope of his speedy return. "You will meet Helen, too," said she, as she turned yet once more to say adieu, "you must love her for my sake."

The time for the return of Edward arrived, but he returned not. Lucy was sure some unexpected accident had detained him. Long and anxiously she waited, but her firm confidence in him was unshaken. Weeks passed away. At last a letter arrived. 'Twas from her cousin. The happy Helen poured out her gladness to her friend. A part of her letter ran thus—"Now, dear Lucy, do come to us soon. Thursday is the eventful day, and you must not disappoint me. But stay, I have not told you who is the fortunate one that has gained my proud heart. 'Tis Edward G——. Oh! I am so happy—Edward is so kind, so good."

It was even so. The rosy cheek, budding lip, the laughing eye, the merry heart of the gay heiress had won his affections from the peerless Lucy—oh! who can tell her anguish. The existence that had budded so sweetly, oh! how was it blighted. How was the earth darkened to her once clear vision. Now to her there was sadness even in the singing of the little birds, and in the music of the running waters. Yet she concealed her grief, and resolved that the noble, generous Helen should be happy and never know that her betrothed one had been more to her than a friend.

Illness, oh! illness of the heart kept Lucy from the splendid marriage entertainment of her friend; but a few weeks afterwards she met the merry bride with a paler cheek, a dimmer eye, but with undiminished affection, every unkind feeling banished from her bosom.

The vows dispersed, that from her lips were borne,
But *never, never* was her heart forsworn.

She was one of those who love but once and forever. She lived yet many years, discharged all her duty, and ever with true love strove to hide her bitter sorrow from her friends. Helen wondered at her wasted form; and that for her wonted joyous laugh was substituted a saddened smile, and she sought to win her confidence, but Lucy feigned a ready excuse for all, and sought only to increase the almost unalloyed happiness of Helen and Edward.

Hers was a sorrow to be borne alone; the modest woman can confide it to none. Her own changeless heart is the depository of her grief, and though smiles may beam on her countenance they are but bitter mockery.

I have seen the strong hearted man quail and become even as a little child before the devouring element which swept away his wordly treasures. I have seen his mighty spirit struggling within him as he wept over the grave of the son of his love; but the bitterness of their sorrow passed away, new objects divert their thoughts. But the female heart once blighted will never recover its usual tone. Though after the first burst of anguish has subsided it may be calm; yet there is ever after a drawing in of every earthly affection, a failing of wonted sources of joy. But how shall we extenuate Edward——! He was not aware that in doing thus he was acting the base part of the heartless male coquet—Proving himself the wilful destroyer of peace. In his heart he meant it not. While he was with Lucy deeply and sincerely he loved her. But alas! be like too many others when absent from her, suffered her to depart from an eager mind filled with other pursuits like a pleasing dream or a faint shadow. She was really *forgot*. Oh! who can prize fond, faithful love? How often does man, dashing it from him, refuse the cup of happiness and leave the fond heart which he has broken with none to comfort or to soothe. The very purity and guileness of her heart, its confiding tenderness, and the total absence of every thing like suspicion which had first caused Edward to pause and gaze upon this woodland floweret, these very traits of character rendered his thoughtlessness more unpardonable. Oh! happier were it for the young and the pure to lay their unsullied hearts 'neath the valley's green soil than thus to suffer. But Lucy refrained not, and often in after years, when she had learned the world, and borne many trials; even when age had withered her temples, did she affirm, that though there were many sore afflictions and grievous, yet none surpassed in keenness, none more tested the faith, than these trials of the affections. Memory's chords cannot cease to vibrate. H. B.

THAT HOLE IN THE POCKET.

In this lies the true secret of economy—the care of sixpences. Many people throw them away without remorse or consideration—not reflecting that a penny a day is more than three dollars a year. We should complain loudly if a head tax to that amount were laid upon us; but when we come to add that we uselessly tax ourselves for our penny expenses we shall find that we waste in this way annually quite enough to supply a family with winter fuel.

It is now about a year since my wife said to me one day, 'Pray Mr. Slackwater, have you that half dollar about you that I gave you this morning?' I felt in my waiscoat pocket, and I felt in my breeches pocket, and I turned my purse inside out, but it was all empty space—which is very different from specie; so I said to Mrs. Slackwater, "I've lost it my dear, positively, there must be a hole in my pocket!" "I'll sew it up," said she.

An hour or two after, I met Tom Sibbins. "How did that ice cream set?" said Tom. "It set," said I "like the sun, gloriously." And, as I spoke, it flashed upon me that my missing half dollar had paid for those ice creams; however, I held my peace, for Mrs. Slackwater sometimes makes remarks; and even when she assured me at breakfast next morning that there was no hole in my pocket, what could I do but lift up my brow and say, "Ah! isn't there! really!"

Before a week had gone by, my wife, who like a dutiful helpmate, as she is always, gave me her loose change to keep, called for a 25 cent piece that had been deposited in my Sub-Treasury for safe-keeping; "there was a poor woman at the door," she said, 'that she had promised to her for certain.' "Well, wait a moment" I cried, so I pushed inquiries first in this direction, then in that and then in the other; "but vacancy returned a horrid groan." "On my soul," said I, thinking it best to show a bold front, "you must keep my pockets in better repair, Mrs. Slackwater; this piece, with I know not how many more, is lost, because some corner or seam in my plaguey pockets is left open."

"Are you sure?" said Mrs. Slackwater.

"Sure! ay, that I am, it's gone, totally gone."

My wife dismissed her promise, and then, in her quiet way asked me to change my pantaloons before I went out, and to bar all argument, laid another pair on my knees.

That evening, allow me to remark, gentlemen of the species "husband." I was very loathe to go home to tea; I had half a mind to bore some bachelor friend, and when hunger and habit, in their unassuming manner, one on each side, walked me up to my own door, the touch of the brass knob made my blood run cold. But do not think Mrs. Slackwater is a Tartar, my good friends, because I thus shrunk *from* home; the fact was that I had, while abroad, called to mind the fate of her 25 cent piece, which I had invested, in smoke—that is to say, cigars; and I feared to think of her comments on my pantaloon pockets.

These things went on for some months; we were poor to begin with, and grew poorer, or, at any rate, no richer, fast. Times grew worse and worse; even my pocket book was no longer to be trusted, the rag slipped from it in a manner most incredible to relate;—as an Irish song says,

"And such was the fate of poor Paddy O'Moore,
That his purse had the more rents, as he had the fewer."

At length one day my wife came in with a subscription paper for the Orphans' Asylum; I looked at it, and sighed and picked my teeth, and shook my head, and handed it back to her.

"Ned Bowen," said she, "has put down ten dollars."

"The more shame to him," I replied, "he can't afford it; he can but just scrape along any how, and in these times it ain't right for him to do it." My wife smiled in her sad way, and took the paper back to him that brought it.

The next evening she asked me if I would go with her and see the Bowens, and as I had no objection, we started.

I knew that Ned Bowen did a small business, that would give him about $600 a year, and I thought it would be worth while to see what that sum would do in the way of house keeping. We were admitted by Ned and welcomed by Ned's wife, a very neat little body, of whom Mrs. Slackwater had told me a great deal, as they had been schoolmates. All was as nice as wax, and yet as substantial as iron—comfort was written all over the room. The evening passed, somehow or other, though we had no refreshment, an article which we never have at home, but always want when *elsewhere*, and I returned to our own establishment with mingled pleasure and chagrin.

"What a pity," said I to my wife, "that Bowen don't keep within his income,"

"He does," she replied.

"But how can he on $600?" was my answer, "if he gives $10 to this charity and $5 to that, and live so snug and comfortable too?

"Shall I tell you?" asked Mrs. Slackwater.

"Certainly, if you can."

"His wife," said my wife, "finds it just as easy to go without 20 or $30 worth of ribbons and laces as to buy them.—They have no fruit but what they raise and have given them by country friends whom they repay by a thousand little acts of kindness. They use no beer, which is not essential to his health, as it is to yours, and then he buys no cigars or ice cream, or apples at 100 per cent. on market prices, or oranges at 12 cents a piece, or candy, or new novels, or rare works that are still more rarely used; in short my dear Mr. Slackwater, he has no hole in his pocket."

It was the first word of suspicion my wife had uttered on the subject, and it cut me to the quick! Cut me? I should rather say it sewed me up, me and my pockets too; they never have been in holes since that evening.

We understand that Mr. J. B. Kendall has sold his horse Bailie Peyton, to Mr. John Heth, of Va., for $8000. The great race on Friday placed this horse at the head of the American turf, for it was very manifest to all who saw the race that, had he been ridden by a boy of proper weight, he would have taken the second heat, although out of order—suffering, in fact, under the distemper, which broke out on him on Saturday. Mr. Heth will take him home to Virginia to-day, and turn him out. Next fall, when he comes on the turf, in "good order and well conditioned" he will rank best among the best.

No heat of four miles, since the Henry and Eclipse match, can compare with that made by Bailie Peyton on Friday, in 7m. 42½ s.—in which he led from end to end, and was never touched with whip or spur. Indeed, taking into consideration the difference in the tracks—that at Long Island, where Henry and Eclipse run, being considered by the best judges, at least 2 seconds faster per mile than the Central, Bailie Peyton's heat is the best ever made in this country. How it will compare with the races in England, may be inferred from the notice taken by English writers of Lady Clifden's race last fall at the Island. The heat which she ran in 7m. 43½s. is described by them as a "wonderful one" "indeed miraculous" they say, "is a better term for it," and they acknowledge they must search their racing annals for some time "before they can match such doings." What will they say of a horse running a heat in 7m. 42½s. whilst suffering under the distemper, and repeating three miles in 5m. 50s. If horses go on improving in this way, Flying Childers will come, who will run, what the great horse of that name never did, a mile in a minute.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

A Loco Foco Legislator.—There is a story told of a member of the last Legislature, which is almost too much to believe, and yet we are told it can be substantiated by undoubted authority. He was declaiming violently in praise of "the greatest and best." Rising to his climax—"Sir," said he, "*let me tell you Gen. Jackson was the greatest President we ever had since* NAPOLEON BONAPARTE!" "What," said his opponent, "do you mean to say that Bonaparte was ever President of the U. States?" "To be sure I do—do you deny that?"—"Certainly I do—he never was in the U. States in his life." "That (says the Loco) is a federal lie. I'll bet you five dollars he was President of the U. States." "Done, (says the Whiz) who will you leave it to?" "I'll leave it to Deacon G." "Agreed."

So away they went two miles to Deacon G's house, and submitted the question to the old gentleman. "Oh no, Colonel ——, you are mistaken altogether—Bonaparte was never President of the United States." "He was not?" said the Colonel, quite chop-fallen as he turned away, "well, I swear I *thought* he was."—*Augusta (Me.) Jour.*

A male Ourang Outang has arrived at Boston, and is to be sold at auction on the 15th inst. He is about two years old, was taken from Berneo by the present owner; and is said to be gentle of manner, familiar, kind, obliging, &c.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

IN SENATE, MAY 22, 1838.

A message was received from the President, proposing certain modifications of the terms of the treaty with the Cherokees, by which they agreed to remove from their lands in the States of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, on or before the 10th of May, 1838, and to effect which removal Gen. Scott is now in the nation at the head of about 8,000 men. The principal modifications proposed are: granting two years longer time; permitting the emigration to be made under charge of their own agents; and at the expense of the U. States; not to organize any government over the tribe, nor form a Territory of their country, without their consent; to pay up all arrearages of annuities due the Nation, and to continue the annuity for two years longer; the U. States to protect the Cherokees from encroachment and violence, and furnish an escort when they remove.

The Secretary of War, in his letter to the Cherokees, says that "the government cannot agree to permit the Indians to remain two years longer, without the consent of the States whose rights are involved." But that "from the well-known humanity and generous character of the States of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina, there can be no doubt of their granting every indulgence which the interests of humanity require; and if two years are necessary for the comfortable removal of the nation, the undersigned will venture to assure the delegation that their request will be granted."

How far this anticipation will be realized, may be inferred from the tone of the Georgia Senators. But it would seem that the Secretary did not mean to await the decision of the States or of Congress, for he says that instructions will be sent to Gen. Scott to act in conformity to these stipulations.

When the Message was read in the Senate the following debate took place:—

Mr. KING said he had glanced his eye over this document, and he saw great reason for regret that it had ever been sent. So far from being beneficial, such measures as those proposed would lead, he believed, to serious and disastrous consequences. Mr. K. would not now enter into the merits of this paper, but he would simply say that, even if there should be any action on the part of Congress, there was no sufficient evidence that the Cherokee Delegation would accept even the terms held out in that communication. Mr. K. said it was also due to his constituents that no movement should have been made of this kind, without consulting them or their representatives, Mr. K. moved that for the present the document lie on the table; but withdrew the motion on the request of his colleague.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, also expressed great regret that this communication had been made, and especially without consulting any of the delegation from the States interested in the subject. Mr. C., instead of being consulted on this subject, had protested in advance against any such measures. Mr. C. argued at considerable length that the delay proposed would lead to distressing and disastrous consequences, quoting various facts that had already occurred, to establish this point. He also argued that on the score of economy it would be a bad arrangement.

Mr. WEBSTER expressed his regret that this paper was not approved by gentlemen representing the States concerned. Their approbation was very important, as it would have a more favorable effect on the public mind. Mr. W. would now consider only the question of its present disposal; and it struck him that it ought to be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. There was a strong and growing feeling in the country that great wrong had been done to the Cherokees by the treaty of New Echota. But Mr. W. would not consider that now. Here was a communication from the Executive, requesting the action of Congress on this subject, and Mr. W. thought the proper course was, to refer it to the appropriate committee. He moved, therefore, to refer it to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and hoped it would be done without provoking discussion.

Mr. STRANGE also deprecated discussion at this time. He expressed regret that none of the delegation from the States concerned had been consulted. He hardly knew whether the measure would be good or bad; it must create some excitement; and he thought it ought to be referred, at least out of respect for the source from which it came.

Mr. GRUNDY said the Legislature of Tennessee would not be in session till October, and it would, therefore, be late before they could be consulted on this subject. They had, heretofore, acted on the faith that this treaty would be carried into effect, and had provided for the prompt survey, and even for the sale of the Cherokee lands. All this would be rendered nugatory by the change now proposed. Mr. G. was willing to do all the Government could do without interfering with the execution of the treaty; but as for letting the Cherokees remain longer, if it were the last vote of his life he would not vote in favor of it, as he was convinced that it would lead to disturbance and bloodshed.

Mr. LUMPKIN stated that he had, at various times, communicated with the Executive on this subject, and had never expressed but one opinion; which was, that it was the best that could be done for the Cherokees to execute the treaty; which was beneficent in its operation, and provided equally alike for the rich and the poor. Mr. L. expressed much regret at what he deemed the mistakes and misrepresentations on this subject. He had seen what he considered a garbled statement in the National Intelligencer of this morning, designed, as he supposed, to prevent the Cherokees from being removed. But these people would be removed; they had murdered lately the Surveyor General, (of Georgia,) and nothing could prevent their immediate removal, according to the treaty. It was, therefore, immaterial what should be done with this paper.

Mr. KING said his whole object in moving to lay this document on the table was, that they might look at it. But he was content that it should be referred. He expressed deep regret at the course which had been pursued in relation to the Cherokees. He felt confident, however, that the object was a good one, and that it was the desire of the Secretary, in drawing this paper, to conciliate those who would not be conciliated. Mr. K. was apprehensive that the delay proposed would be disastrous; but he was willing to give a little additional time for the removal, for the sole reason that the Cherokees had been grossly deceived by those who held up to them the hope of remaining. This had prevented them from making the necessary arrangements to remove.

Mr. CUTHBERT expressed great surprise that a paper of this kind had been sent to Congress; and he thought it extraordinary that it should be proposed that the question of delay should be referred to the States interested at the very time when the removal was to be consummated. He recommended it to Mr. Webster and his constituents not to give too much weight to this document, and he insisted that if the execution of the treaty should be delayed, the result could not be otherwise than unfortunate and disastrous.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, said he concurred entirely in the views of Mr. Cuthbert. They knew how excitements could be got up for party and political effect. They had much experience on this point in relation to the abolition of slavery.

Mr. WEBSTER disclaimed for himself and his constituents all party and political views on this subject. He represented it as a matter of conscience with people of high intelligence and moral character, who felt that wrong had been done to the Cherokees.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, was understood to admit the benevolent motives of the remonstrants, and expressed his desire that the treaty should be carried into effect with all kindness to the Cherokees. He concurred with his colleague that the document should lie on the table for the present, for the purpose of examining it for further consideration; and with this view,

Mr. WEBSTER withdrew his motion to refer.

Mr. CUTHBERT spoke with a good deal of earnestness and some apparent indignation, that this should be considered a matter of conscience by those whose ancestors had murdered and destroyed the aborigines where they settled.

Mr. PRESTON said he had heard the message from the President, proposing new arrangements with the Cherokees, with unfeigned surprise and regret. He had hoped that this painful and complicated matter had been finally put at rest, by a determination on the part of the Government to go on with a slow, cautious, but steady pace, in the course prescribed to it by *necessity*. The Cherokee treaty was, in his judgment, wisely and humanely ratified. The same wisdom and humanity demand that, as far as the removal of the Indians is involved, it should be firmly carried into effect. Hesitancy and further agitation can produce nothing but ill. The rights of the States and of their citizens have been recognised and established, and should not again be disturbed. On this matter gentlemen from the States interested are entitled to lead. They know best what is best for them. I shall acquiesce in what they suggest. Nothing but my deference for them prevents me from at once moving to lay this message on the table, for the purpose of trying the sense of the Senate as to its farther discussion. The execution of the treaty is entrusted to a gallant officer, not less distinguished by his moderation and discretion than by his bravery and military skill. Whatever humanity and prudence exact may be expected at his hands. The Indians must go; any interference here endangers them. As to money, lands, &c give them as much as you choose, but do not further suspend the just claims of the States, or further irritate their already exasperated feelings. I hope the gentlemen interested will not permit the proposition for postponement to be drawn into discussion, but that they will put an end to it by a motion to lay upon the table.

Mr. CUTHBERT stated, as a reason for the language he had already used, that Georgia had already patiently delayed two years longer than ought to have been required of them.

Mr. WEBSTER said he should not reply to the local remarks of Mr. Cuthbert. The wrongs done to the Indians by our ancestors were numerous enough, but Mr. W. looked only to present action on this subject.

Mr. CALHOUN spoke in favor of referring the document to a committee, with a view to the disposal of it in the most satisfactory manner to all parties.

After a few more remarks by Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, and Mr. CUTHBERT, the document was laid on the table.

On a subsequent day, the Message was again taken up, and after a few remarks by Mr. White, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

When the Message came before the House of Representatives, Mr. Dawson of Geo. spoke warmly in opposition to the views of the Message; Mr. Wise replied, denouncing the Treaty of 1835 in the strongest terms, expressing his joy at the reception of such a Message, and complimenting Mr. Van Buren, as he said, for the first time in his life. Mr. Glascock insisted on the obligation of the Treaty, and declared that Georgia would take possession of the land.

On a subsequent day, Mr. Wise made a most able and eloquent speech in opposition to the whole of General Jackson's Indian policy, the fruits of which the country are now reaping, and are likely still more fatally to reap. It excited a great deal of interest. The eloquent speaker painted the imminent and alarming danger of that policy, which, carrying out a system of speculation in Indian lands, in several States, is concentrating upon the western borders of the U. S. a powerful savage force of over sixty thousand fighting men, burning with a sense of wrong, and ready to show that sense by action, when united. He hoped that no further appropriation would be made to aid in the removal of the Cherokees, until the Message of the President of the United States, sent yesterday to the House, shall have been acted on. He should move some proviso, before the committee should rise, to prevent the expenditure of any more money for that purpose until that Message should be acted on.

PLAN OF A NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, rose and stated that he wished to present a petition confided to his care signed by a number of persons, praying for the establishment of a Bank of the United States. It was similar to several other petitions which had been presented to the Senate, or to the House, during the present session, praying for the same object. They afford evidence of a deep and returning conviction, among the People, of the utility of such an institution.

While I am up, (continued Mr. Clay,) with the permission of the Senate, I beg leave to submit a few observations upon this subject. There is reason to believe that much honest misconception and some misrepresentation prevail in regard to it, which I wish to correct. It had been supposed that those who are desirous of seeing a Bank of the United States established are anxious that a charter should be granted to an existing State institution, which has an eminent individual at its head, and that this was the sole object of all their exertions. Now I wish, for one, to say, that I have no such purpose in view. I entertain for that gentleman very high respect. I believe him uncommonly able, profoundly skilled in finance, and truly patriotic. There is but one other person, connected with the banking institutions of the country, in whose administration of a Bank of the United States I should have equal confidence with Mr. Biddle, and that is Albert Gallatin, who, I am glad to learn at an advanced age, retains, in full vigor, the faculties of his extraordinary mind.—There may be other citizens equally competent with those two gentlemen, but I do not know them, or am not acquainted with their particular qualifications.

But it is not for any existing State Bank, or any particular individual at its head, that I am contending. I believe the establishment of a Bank of the United States is required by the common good of the whole country; and although I might be willing, if it were practicable, to adopt an existing bank as the basis of such an institution, under all circumstances, I think it most expedient that a *new* bank, with power to establish branches, be created and chartered under the authority of Congress. My friends (as far as I know their opinions) and I, are not particularly attached to this or that individual, to this or that existing bank, but to principles, to the thing itself, to the institution, to a well-organized Bank of the United States, under the salutary operation of which the business of the country had so greatly prospered, and we had every reason to hope would again revive and prosper. And, presuming upon the indulgence of the Senate, I will now take the liberty to suggest, for public consideration, some of those suitable conditions and restrictions under which it appears to me that it would be desirable to establish a new bank.

1. The capital not to be extravagantly large, but, at the same time, amply sufficient to enable it to perform the needful financial duties for the Government; to supply a general currency of uniform value throughout the Union; and to facilitate, as nigh as practicable, the equalization of domestic exchange. I suppose that about fifty millions would answer all those purposes. The stock might be divided between the General Government, the States, according to their federal population, and individual subscribers. The portion assigned to the latter to be distributed at auction or by private subscription.

2. The corporation, in the spirit of a resolution recently adopted by the General Assembly of the State, one of whose Senators I have the honor to be, to receive such an organization as to blend, in fair proportions, public and private control, and combining public and private interests. And, in order to exclude the possibility of the exercise of all foreign influence, non-resident foreigners to be prohibited not only from any share in the administration of the corporation, but from holding, directly or indirectly, any portion of its stock. Although I do not myself think this latter restriction necessary, I would make it, in deference to honest prejudices, sincerely entertained, and which no practical statesman ought entirely to disregard. The bank would thus be, in its origin, and continue, throughout its whole existence, a genuine American institution.

3. An adequate portion of the capital to be set apart in productive stocks, and placed in permanent security, beyond the reach of the corporation, (with the exception of the accruing profits on those stocks,) sufficient to pay promptly, in any contingency, the amount of all such paper, under whatever form, that the bank shall put forth as a part of the general circulation. The bill or note holders, in other words, the mass of the community, ought to be protected against the possibility of the failure or the suspension of a bank. The supply of the circulating medium of a country is that faculty of a bank, the propriety of the exercise of which may be most controverted. The dealings with a bank, of those who obtain discounts, or make deposites, are voluntary and mutually advantageous, and they are comparatively few in number. But the reception of what is issued and used as a part of the circulating medium of the country is scarcely a voluntary act, and thousands take it who have no other concern whatever with the bank. The many ought to be guarded and secured by the care of the legislative authority; the vigilance of the few will secure them against loss. I think this provision is a desideratum in our American banking, and the credit of first embodying it in a legislative act is due to the State of N. York.

4. Perfect publicity as to the state of the bank at all times, including, besides the usual heads of information, the names of every debtor to the bank, whether as drawer, endorser, or surety, periodically exhibited, and open to public inspection; or, if that should be found inconvenient, the right to be secured to any citizen to ascertain at the bank the nature and extent of the responsibility of any of its customers. There is no necessity to throw any veil of secrecy around the ordinary transactions of a bank. Publicity will increase responsibility, repress favoritism, insure the negotiation of good paper, and, when individual insolvency unfortunately occurs, will deprive the bank of undue advantages now enjoyed by banks practically in the distribution of the effects of the insolvent.

5. A limitation of the dividends so as not to authorize more than — per cent. to be struck. This will check undue expansions in the circulating medium, and restrain improper extension of business in the administration of the bank.

6. A prospective reduction in the rate of interest, so as to restrict the bank to six per cent. or, if practicable, to only five per cent. Banks now receive at the rate of near 6¾ per cent. by demanding the interest in advance, and by charging for an additional day. The reduction may be effected by forbearing to exact any bonus, or, when the profits are likely to exceed the prescribed limit of the dividends, by requiring that the rate of interest shall be so lowered as that they shall not pass that limit.

7. A restriction upon the premium demanded upon post notes and checks used for remittances, so that the maximum should not be more than, say, one and a half per cent. between any two the remotest points in the Union. Although it may not be practicable to regulate foreign exchange, depending as it does upon commercial causes not within the control of any one Government, I think that it is otherwise with regard to domestic exchange.

8 Every practicable provision against the exercise of improper influence, on the part of the Executive, upon the bank, and, on the part of the bank, upon the elections of the country. The late Bank of the United States has been, I believe, most unjustly charged with interference in the popular elections. There is, among the public documents, evidence of its having scrupulously abstained from such interference. It never did more than to exercise the natural right of self-defence by publishing such reports, speeches, and documents as tended to place the institution and its administration in a fair point of view before the Public. But the People entertain a just jealousy against the danger of any interference of a bank with the elections of the country, and every precaution ought to be taken strictly to guard against it.

This is a brief outline of such a new Bank of the United States as I think, if established, would greatly conduce to the prosperity of the country. Perhaps, on full discussion and consideration, some of the conditions which I have suggested might not be deemed expedient, or might require modification, and important additional ones may be proposed by others.

I will only say a word or two on the constitutional power. I think that it ought no longer to be regarded as an open question. There ought to be some bounds to human controversy. Stability is a necessary want of society. Among those who deny the power, there are many who admit the benefits of a Bank of the United States. Four times, and under the sway of all the political parties, have Congress deliberately affirmed its existence. Every Department of the Government has again and again asserted it. Forty years of acquiescence by the People; uniformity every where in the value of the currency; facility and economy in domestic exchange, and unexampled prosperity in the general business of the country, with a Bank of the United States; and, without it, wild disorder in the currency, ruinous irregularity in domestic exchange, and general prostration in the commerce and business of the nation, would seem to put the question at rest, if it is not to be perpetually agitated. The power has been sustained by Washington, the Father of his Country; by Madison, the Father of the Constitution; and by Marshall, the Father of the Judiciary. If precedents are not to be blindly followed, neither ought they to be wantonly despised. They are the evidence of truth; and the force of the evidence is in proportion to the integrity, wisdom, and patriotism of those who establish them. I think that on no occasion could there be an array of greater or higher authority. For one, I hope to be pardoned for yielding to it, in preference to submitting my judgment to the opinion of those who now deny the power, however respectable they may be.

But, Mr. President, strong as my convictions are, I have no intention of formally presenting any proposition to establish a Bank of the United States. Composed as Congress and the Executive now are, it would be an unnecessary waste of time to offer such a proposal. I should regret to see a bank established, unless it were clearly called for by public opinion. I believe it is now desired by a majority of the People of the United States. But of that there does not exist perhaps any conclusive evidence. Let us wait until demonstrations of their will shall be clearly given; and let us all submit, and, for one, I shall most cheerfully, to their decision, whatever it may be. Mr. C. moved that the petition be laid on the table.

Considerable debate followed the above speech of Mr. Clay, between Mr. Allen, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Clay. Mr. B. seemed to take it for granted that Mr. Clay would have the Bank located in New York, and contended for its location at Philadelphia. Though he thought the Monster a great evil and nuisance, yet if one was to be established, he would have it in his own State. This is admirable consistency. Mr. Clay denied that he had fixed upon any place. It might be located in New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Charleston, or elsewhere.

The petition was then laid on the table.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

THE BREAKING UP OF THE VAN BUREN PARTY.

The present condition of the Van Buren party reminds us of the breaking up of the ice on our great lakes, when the sun-shine is fully upon it. As the sun-shine of truth falls upon the congealed elements of Loco Focoism, every thinking man who has stood upon this slippery basis runs for the shore to save his life.

We were particularly struck by this broken up condition of the Van Buren Party, which we have seen not only here but elsewhere, by a letter which we have found in the Illinois Backwoodsman, from Col. Jenkins, the present (V. B.) Lieut. Governor of that State. The Van Buren office holders in that State have just put in the field Col. Stephenson as a candidate for Governor in the coming election. The Colonel had been a Receiver of public moneys at Galena—a "Sub-Treasurer" under Mr. Wright's "Expedient;" but about the time of his nomination the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury arrived in Illinois, disclosing the following facts:—

J. W. STEPHENSON, *Receiver at Galena, Ill.*—On "the 30th November, 1835, he was informed that his returns for the months of August, September and October," had not been received: And the Secretary said, "I shall report any future omission in this respect for the action of the Executive." On the 5th December, 1835, complaint is made of his neglect to transmit his returns with promptness on several occasions, and those for September, October and November previous were called for, and he was directed to transmit the public money in his hands forthwith to the designated bank, to be placed to the credit of the Treasurer. Again, on the 11th May, 1837, a certificate of deposit is returned to him as "unauthorized"—and he was informed that no return had been received from him since February previous, at which time the balance of public moneys in his hands was $60,284 46, no part of which appeared to have been deposited, and was required to transmit all the money in his hands without delay to the designated deposite bank.

By the list of defaulters in the Secretary's report of the 28th of January, Mr. Stephenson appears a debtor in the sum of $74,859 70. The amount of his bond is $30,000.

The Loco Foco Press soon saw that such a practical illustration of the Sub-Treasury scheme, in the person of a candidate for the Executive Office, was not the man for them, and they, therefore, abandoned him. The malcontents then set about seeking for a candidate, to whom might be awarded the honor of being beaten. A rally was made for Gov. Reynolds; but as he had been shoved aside to make room for Stephenson, he was not in the vein, and declined. The post was then tendered to Lieut. Gov. Jenkins, late Receiver of the Edwardsville Land District; but by a letter which we copy below, it was soon seen that he was not the man for them.

LETTER OF A. M. JENKINS.

To the Editor of the Backwoodsman:

Mr. RUSSELL—Sir: In your paper of the 15th inst. I find an article relative to the candidate for Governor at the ensuing August election, in which my name is brought before the public as the probable candidate for that office, to be run by the party in favor of the Administration of Mr. Van Buren, and in which it is said, "the eyes of the party are turned towards me with the anxious hope that I will take the field, and that in justice to my fellow-citizens, I ought at once to acquaint them of my determination." I have also been called upon from different parts of the State, by individuals, some in person, and others by letter, to become a candidate for the same office.

Were I under the present call to become a candidate, I must, of course, be run by the Van Buren party, the call upon me being from that quarter, besides the other party have a candidate with whom they are satisfied, I must expect to be voted for by them, and if elected, be elected by them, and were I to conceal my sentiments or remain silent and permit them to elect me under the belief that I was still with them in sentiment, it would amount to an acknowledgment on my part that I was. Honesty on my part, and justice towards them as a party, would require of me that I should, so far as I took any part in the politics of the General Government, support and sustain them.

No man could be more proud than I would, to be Governor of this young and flourishing State. I should consider it the greatest honor, almost, that could be conferred upon me by any people; but if I ever should arrive at that honor, I wish to do it honestly, and were I to practice any deception upon my fellow citizens in regard to my sentiments, by which I might by possibility be elected to that office, I should consider myself unworthy to fill it. *Candor on my part, and justice towards the respectable party with whom I have formerly acted in good faith, who now, to some extent, seem inclined to elevate me still more, require of me to make known to them, thus publicly, that my mind has undergone a material change, as to the policy pursued by the Administration. I now stand in many things decidedly opposed to Mr. Van Buren's policy.* Their deleterious effects upon every interest of the country, has brought conviction to my mind that they are wrong—have been productive of much evil already, and will be of much more (if persisted in) to the country generally, but particularly so to the West. Believing this as I honestly do, I am bound to oppose them, for I am in favor of my country in preference to men. I may at some future time speak of some more of the measures of this administration which I believe to be *wrong*, but at present I shall mention but one, it being the one about which the most is said: I mean the Independent or Sub-Treasury Bill.—To this Bill, in all the various shapes it has assumed, I am opposed. In reference to it I could make no compromise, although I think it very likely to pass and become the law of the land.

Having expressed these views, I think my friends will agree with me that I cannot consistently agree to become a candidate at this time, to be run by the party in favor of Mr. Van Buren's Administration. It would be an imposition upon them. They will no doubt think I have acted properly to decline being a candidate, and readily excuse me.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

A. M. JENKINS.

Edwardsville, April 20, 1838.

Col. Carlin, another Receiver, the Loco Focos have now brought into the field—but Col. Stephenson has not yet *himself* withdrawn. The St. Louis Republican says:—"We understand, moreover, that Mr. Hacker, the candidate nominated by the Convention for Lieutenant Governor, has withdrawn all pretensions to it, and is before the people of his district for the State Senate. He had previously accepted of the nomination, but it is understood, that he had become convinced of the impossibility of being elected along with Stephenson, and hence he "jumped Jim Crow" so as to get upon less difficult ground."

The Globe of Friday says—

"On inquiry we learn that no offer has been made by the Bank to pay in advance either two or six millions of its bonds, except in IRREDEEMABLE bank paper."

It may be in Treasury notes, then. The U. S. Bank paper we rather think would be very acceptable to the creditors of the Government, whom of late it has not been in the habit of paying.—*N. Y. Express.*

Mr. Rives.—We extract the following paragraph from an article in the Madisonian of Tuesday. It seems from this, that Mr. Rives has no particular partiality for "sinking," whatever delight he might have taken in "swimming," with Mr. Van Buren. What will Mr. Ritchie say to this unequivocal and semi-official giving-out?

"The charge that he (Mr. Rives) is "on the stool of repentance" for what he has lately done against the financial policy of the administration, we venture to say originated with a mind filled with the most malignant prejudice, and incapable of doing Mr. Rives justice. So far from this being the case Mr. Rives' opinions have been more and more confirmed in opposition to the financial schemes of the administration even as more recently developed, and he has lost all confidence in their authors as politicians, and in Mr. Van Buren as Chief Magistrate of the nation."

Mr. Rives of Virginia.—It is stated in the Madisonian of yesterday "that Mr. Rives' opinions have been more and more confirmed in entire opposition to the financial schemes of the administration even as more recently developed, and he has lost all confidence in their authors as politicians, and in Mr. Van Buren as Chief Magistrate of the nation."

This looks like coming to the point. The administration have committed themselves on the Sub-Treasury scheme, and made that the *test* of political faith. Mr. Rives acknowledges the test, and declares against the scheme and its authors. He knows that to do this is to separate himself from the party, and he does therefore separate himself from them. But one thing else remained for him to do, and that he now has done. He declares he has lost all confidence in Mr. Van Buren as Chief Magistrate of the nation.

☞ What will the Richmond Enquirer say to this?—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Senator Tallmadge.—The Madisonian states that this gentleman was opposed to the Expunging resolution, and only voted for it in obedience to the instructions of his Legislature. He ought to have resigned, as Messrs. Leigh and Tyler did, rather than lend himself to the perpetration of that deed of infamy—that outrage upon the sanctity of the constitution—that base prostration of Legislative independence beneath the feet of an arrogant and usurping Executive. Many who voted for that deed of darkness will live to lament it in sackloth and ashes, and to exclaim, with Macbeth, as he beheld the blood of his murdered sovereign upon his hands, "Out, cursed spot!" It will be forever a mill-stone around their necks, to obstruct their upward flight.

Lynchburg Virginian.

Breaking the Collar.—Mr. Sevier, one of the Arkansas Senators, complains of the disposition manifested in the Senate, to make war upon the Banks—institutions chartered by the States, and entitled at least to *their* protection. He said "it had ruined the party"—and he might have added, by first threatening to ruin the country, and compelling even the most bigoted devotees of party to pause and reflect. Mr. Sevier must have stung the Loco Focos, when he remarked that there were but two classes of men who made war upon the Banks—those who had no credit, and those who had defrauded them! Wonder if he meant F. P. Blair?—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Mr. Adams' opinion of Punctuality.—A letter of the Hon. John Quincy Adams has just been made public, in which, (refusing to accept an invitation to attend a meeting in the city of New York,) that veteran statesman uses the following language:

☞"My public duties will detain me here probably through the whole month of May. During the session of Congress, I do not hold myself at liberty to absent myself voluntarily from the service of the House, a single day: Such is my estimate of the representative duty, confirmed by a positive rule of the House itself, not the less obligatory for being little observed."☜

Gloomy Picture.—The subjoined letter appeared in a late number of the Globe. It must have got there by mistake, for we have not met with, in any Opposition paper, so gloomy a picture of the miseries brought on the country by the ignorance and obstinacy of our merciless rulers. It is a severe chastisement which the People are suffering for their infatuation, but, though the cup which they have mixed for themselves be bitter, we have the consolation of knowing that the wisdom most dearly purchased is the most lasting.

FROM THE GLOBE.

Extract of a Letter to a Member of Congress from a friend in Mississippi.

"The times are truly alarming here. Many plantations are entirely stripped of negroes and horses by the marshal or sheriff; and, to add to our other difficulties, our bank paper is getting worse and worse every day. We cannot get plantation supplies for less than double New Orleans prices with our money. Suits are multiplying—two thousand five hundred in the United States Circuit Court, and three thousand in Hinds County Court. Silver is demanded, and our citizens threaten violence and bloodshed. We are in a bad situation."

In Columbia county, in Pennsylvania, a resolution was lately offered at a Locofoco Van Buren meeting, that they "WOULD VOTE FOR THE DEVIL" if he would suffer them to call him a democrat, "IN PREFERENCE TO AN ANGEL OF LIGHT" whom they might choose to call a federalist.—*Harrisburg Intelligencer.*

The Globe clique are greatly discomfited and thrown all aback by Mr. Clay's declaration, that he had no idea of re-chartering Mr. Biddle's "Monster," but was in favour of a new bank. The Globe and Enquirer have for months been labouring to create the impression, that Mr. Biddle's bank and the Whig party are one and the same thing. Mr. C's course has proven to these worthies that their labours have been in vain. They will now have to take the back track; and we should not be surprised, if they should, "ere these shoes are old," be honeying up Mr. Biddle and praising his bank. Nous verrons.—*Richmond Whig.*

Marriage Extraordinary.—We learn from our Philadelphia correspondent that Miss ANGELINA E. GRIMKE, formerly of Charleston, was married on the 16th inst. in that city, to the famous perfectionist and abolitionist WELD, *wilhout priest or magistrate!* by taking each other as husband and wife in the presence of their invited guests.

Columbia Times.

The great Arctic Problem solved. [illegible] of the most important geographical [illegible] ries of the age (says the Journal of [illegible] merce) is made known to us through [illegible] London Morning Chronicle of [illegible] It is no less than a solution of the [illegible] ing problem whether or not there [illegible] munication by water from the [illegible] the Pacific Ocean, around the [illegible] portion of the American continent [illegible] now ascertained that there is such [illegible] munication. The narrative of the [illegible] is published in the Morning Chronicle.

The following abbreviation of the [illegible] of this interesting narrative is [illegible] the New York Evening Post of [illegible]

"The scientific expedition undertaken [illegible] pense of the Hudson's Bay Company [illegible] the extreme Northern coast of America [illegible] part, fulfilled its object. Messrs. Dease [illegible] son, with ten attendants, reached Fort [illegible] the northernmost settlement of the Company [illegible] the 4th of July last, and descended the [illegible] river in boats. They reached the ocean [illegible] of July, and, proceeding westerly, [illegible] line of coast to Point Barrow. They [illegible] pleted the survey of the coast between [illegible] Franklin.

"They passed a few days with the [illegible] at the Point, and, setting out on [illegible] reached Fort Norman on the 9th of [illegible] having been sixty-four days absent. [illegible] Norman, they were, at the time the [illegible] were sent, preparing to proceed to [illegible] which had been got ready for them [illegible] of Great Bear Lake. Here they were [illegible] and in July next to resume their labors [illegible] ing to the eastward, they hope to [illegible] coveries of Franklin and Back, and [illegible] the survey of the whole coast of North [illegible]

There is a report that a whole [illegible] belonging to one of the regiments [illegible] arrived in Canada from Great Britain [illegible] serted and crossed over, a few [illegible] the New York side of the line.

The *gossippers* here have a [illegible] say about the fact, that Mr. John [illegible] ren, a son of the President, has gone [illegible] England to attend the coronation of [illegible] Victoria.

There has been a little [illegible] in Paterson, (N. J.)—*N. Y. paper.*

Advertising.—Much has been [illegible] papers at different times on the [illegible] advertising and its advantages [illegible] of the public who have never [illegible] ered the subject, have, we are [illegible] think, regarded what has been [illegible] lation to the matter as prompted [illegible] a regard to self-interest on the [illegible] publishers than founded upon [illegible] of the advantage which would [illegible] it to the public. It cannot be [illegible] the patronage of responsible [illegible] at once desirable and profitable [illegible] the same time an undeniable fact [illegible] advantages to the advertiser [illegible] hundred fold in comparison with [illegible] the publishers. It has been [illegible] observed that the man who pays [illegible] for a single sign to be placed [illegible] his place of business, does well [illegible] tainly he does better still, who [illegible] to this, secures the circulation [illegible] of signs in every direction, and [illegible] eyes of thousands who would [illegible] wise hear of him or his goods, [illegible] with the opportunity of describing [illegible] larly the articles on hand.

Our attention was particularly [illegible] this subject by a conversation we [illegible] listened yesterday evening, in which [illegible] were detailed which proved [illegible] the immense advantages of advertising [illegible] gentleman well known in this city [illegible] hand a large quantity of [illegible] which he was desirous of selling [illegible] pended about five or ten dollars [illegible] tising in different papers, and in [illegible] two after, persons came forward [illegible] contracts with him for trees to the [illegible] of $3,500. He also had another [illegible] hand, which he advertised, and [illegible] fected sales to the amount of [illegible] These articles he is well aware [illegible] remained on his hands, had he not [illegible] himself of the public prints to [illegible] public of the fact that they were [illegible] by him. We were forcibly struck [illegible] the pertinency of his remarks, which [illegible] sustained by the facts which he [illegible] We might give other instances of [illegible] vantages to be derived from advertising [illegible] for they are constantly coming [illegible] ledge; but these will suffice. They [illegible] conclusively, that he who wishes [illegible] his place of business, his stock, [illegible] ticles of which he may be in want [illegible] rally known, will resort to advertising [illegible] to accomplish his object.

Baltimore Transcript.

British Queen.—The agents of the [illegible] and American Steam Navigation [illegible] state that the splendid steam ship [illegible] Queen was to be launched on the [illegible] She will be coppered and nearly ready [illegible] sea when launched; after which she [illegible] proceed to Glasgow to take in her [illegible] and it is expected will leave England [illegible] gust for New York. This ship is [illegible] 500 tons larger than the Great Western.

A good Joke.—The last New York Herald says—An administration paper [illegible] West, finding a Whig paper speaking [illegible] the 'British Queen' (the new Engine [illegible] ship) being expected here on the 1st [illegible] tember, took it for granted that the [illegible] girl, Queen Victoria, was meant, and [illegible] at the Whigs in a flaming article for [illegible] invited her to come among us. The [illegible] ble fellow thus sagely points out the [illegible] of her coming:

"She intends to travel through America [illegible] vise the establishment of a United States [illegible] She will then take all the stock herself, [illegible] this country will be under the thumb of [illegible]

The French squadron, consisting [illegible] line-of-battle-ship and a corvette, [illegible] on board as an officer the Prince de [illegible] ville, one of the sons of Louis Philippe, [illegible] King of the French, arrived in Hampton [illegible] Roads, from Havana, on Monday last. [illegible] Prince landed at Norfolk the same [illegible] and left that city on Tuesday on [illegible] (by a circuitous route, however,) for [illegible] city. At Norfolk it was expected that [illegible] squadron would remain in our waters [illegible] the Prince's return.

The Prince de Joinville, attended by [illegible] eral French officers, arrived in this city [illegible] terday afternoon, in the mail steamer [illegible] ney, by the way of Richmond, in Virginia, [illegible] &c.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

NEW YORK, May 19.

...en we had in New York a U. States ...a Natchez merchant could buy goods ...w York, give his note for them six ...s to run, payable at his own door, ...e New York merchant got it cashed ...branch here for one-half per cent. dis... So for St. Louis, Nashville, or Mo... Now not a single bank in this city ...uch business, and all such paper is ...ed. The consequence is, that the N. ...merchant makes his notes due here, ...e at *his* own door—the Natchez, ...ille, or St. Louis eater, drinker, or ...paying the bill, all coming out of the ...mers in the end. What is worse un... ...is "*better currency*" is, that the notes ...ant merchants are not so much valued ...were, people here reasoning ration... ...at a man will take up a note at his ...oor, which he will permit to be dis... ...d if payable 1500 or 2000 miles off. ...what railroads and steamboats have ...for the Union, in linking its interests ...relations, Vandal experiments and ...expedients have done *against* it.—... ...now has closer business relations ...than St. Louis. If the St. Louis ...nt made his note given in New York ...e in Hamburgh, it would be quite as ...ble as if payable in St. Louis. But ...f all this? A United States Bank is ...nster!" "The State banks *can* regu... ...e exchanges!" "People expect too ...from Government," &c. &c.

NEW YORK, MAY 24.

...tucky Bonds.—We learn that Mr. ...k, Secretary of State of Kentucky, ...ent for the negotiation of $1.250,000 ...bonds of that State, has succeeded ...cting a disposition of them on favora... ...ms.

...understand that the purchaser is ul... ...y to dispose of them in the European ..., converting them into sterling bonds, ...king the interest and principal pay... London.—*Cour. & Enq.*

...ter to the Editors, dated Black Creek, ...6, says:

...express arrived here day before yesterday, ...that Alligator, who had been sent out a... ...month since by Gen. Taylor, had returned ...f Indians, men, women and children, and ...pression is, that there will be no more cam..., and it is supposed that all of the Indians ...e in in the course of the summer. The ...*Lean* has just arrived here from Fort ...which post is to be broken up—that at ...is already abandoned. The *M'Lean* ...oldiers, horses, boats, &c. The *Charleston* ...ted to-day from the same place."

...ressing Conflagration.—The town of ...ia, in Gadsden County, we regret to ...says the Tallahassee *Watchman*, of ...h inst., has been entirely consumed ...with the exception of a kitchen and ...use. The fire occurred when all the ...nts were absent or asleep; and the ...lars therefore, cannot be arrived at. ...pposed to be the work of an incen... The Church, Academy, Banking-... Post Office and Exchange are all ... We learn that most of the property ...insured. Suspicions rest upon the ...of the Monrovia Bank, as the proba... ...endiary, as it is believed he embez... ...large amount of the funds of that in... ...ruin is so entire, that doubts are en... ...d whether the town will ever recover ...e shock.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.

...ly Caught.—A few nights since a ...g rascal entered a house in the upper ...the city from the front door and com... ...d appropriating divers goods and chat... ...his own immediate account. While ...engaged another *professional* gentle... ...stranger, entered from the back door ...et up" in the same business. While ...ere pursuing their avocations noise... ...and in the dark, they accidentally ...in contact, each thinking he had ...up" the lawful owner; a hard scuffle ...nced, upsetting chairs and tables and ...such a tremendous racket that the ...tor was roused, he soon came to the ...of action, when the free-booters, dis... ...g their mistake, made off, leaving all ...under and escaped. It is a real pity ...e rascals were not allowed to make a ...enny cat" affair of it, and use one ...r up.—*Picayune.*

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

...readers may recollect a compliment ...d the other day to Mr. Stoddard, of ...nd, who had the good taste to procure ...of the Legislature, changing the name ...of his sons from *Andrew Jackson* to *...Marshall.* We pronounced Mr. Stod... ...man after our own heart; and pro... ...if he would tell us where to direct it, ...him the Atlas gratis. Mr. Stod... ...in the subjoined letter, has frankly ...ed our offer. We shall take pleasure ...ing at the Little Crossings, whenever ...siness calls us in that direction.

LITTLE CROSSINGS, May 9.

Sir: An extract from the Boston Atlas has ...ck my notice, in which you compliment ...consequence of a legislative act of this ...changing the name of my son Andrew ...to that of John Marshall. As *you*, in like ...are a man of *my own* heart, I, with ..., accept your kind offer of sending me ...on Atlas. I reside in Alleghany county, ...Maryland; the post office nearest my resi... ...is Little Crossings, Alleghany county, ...d. I wish we may both live to see either ...Clay, Daniel Webster, or Wm. H. Harrison, ...nt of these United States. I have seven ...: James Monroe, John Marshall, born 23d ...ber, 1817, Lafayette, Henry Clay, John ..., George Washington, and Thomas Jef... Should you ever pass this way, on the ...road to the West, to see our illustrious ...Henry Clay, call at my house, and we will ...bottle of Madeira together.

...with the highest respect, your most o...

JAMES STODDARD.

...'s Idea of what is "Vulgar."—...art relates an anecdote of a rebuke ...given by Walter Scott, in his hearing, ...daughter Anne. She happened to say ...ething, that she could not abide it—it ...lgar. "My love," said her father, ...peak like a very young lady; do you ...after all, the meaning of this word ...?" 'Tis only *common*. Nothing that ...mon, except wickedness, can deserve ...spoken of in a tone of contempt; and ...you have lived to my years, you will ...posed to agree with me in thanking ...that nothing really worth having or ...about in this world is uncommon."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1838.

The Donaldson Academy.—The Fourth Term for 1837-8, of this popular Institution has just closed, with an Examination which has occupied the last four days. We had not leisure to be present at much of the examination; but what we heard satisfied us that the system of instruction is thorough, and that the Students remember and understand what they have been taught. The Examining Committee, whose Report will be found in another column, express themselves as gratified beyond their most sanguine expectations.

The services closed last evening with a public exhibition of Oratory, which was attended by a most crowded auditory. A number of young gentlemen delivered selected Speeches, in a handsome manner; and some five or six delivered Orations of their own composition, evincing that their minds have been cultivated to great effect, and giving promise of future distinction.

The Catalogue of Students, just published, exhibits the large number of 116 at this Term. And we venture to say, that no similar number of Students, was ever more remarkable for exemplary conformity to the discipline of the Institution, for quiet and order, than these; furnishing the highest evidence of the efficiency of the Instructers, as well as of the tractable disposition of the instructed.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Robeson and Richmond Senatorial District.—We are authorized to announce that Gen. Alfred Dockery is a candidate for re-election to the State Senate from the above District.

Wake County.—In the Senate, Samuel Whitaker (V. B.) and Dr. Thomas Hicks (Whig.) In the Commons, N. G. Rand (V. B.) and Weston R. Gales and John W. Harris (Whigs.)

Chatham.—William Albright is the Whig candidate for the Senate, without opposition. Messrs. Waddell, Clegg and Headen are the Whig candidates in the Commons, and Gen. Cotton and Mr. Keene (V. B.) are also in the field.

Pitt.—Gen. Alfred Moye, Whig, without oppositon, for the Senate. J. L. Foreman and J. C. Gorham (Whigs) and Macon D. Moye and —— Spiers, (V. B.) for the Commons.

Johnston.—Messrs. Williams (W.) and Houlder, (V. B) in the Senate. In the Commons, Ransom Sanders and John Ellington (W.) and James Tomlinson and Kedar Whitley, (V. B.)

Candidates for Caswell.—The following are the candidates for the county of Caswell: Senate, Maj. James Kerr; Commons, Littleton A. Guinn, Esq., N. J. Palmer, Esq., and Dr. Levi Walker.

The last Lincoln Transcript announces B. M. Edney, Esq., as a candidate to represent that county, in the Senate, in the next Legislature: The Administration candidate is Mr. M. Reinhardt.

The notorious Reuben M. Whitney, after a long silence, has again made his appearance in a letter to the Editor of the Madisonian, the organ of the Conservatives at Washington, and we regret to say that the Whig papers are copying his letter. The character of Whitney for veracity is so desperately bad, the perjury he committed before the Committee of Congress, as detailed in Mr. Adams's celebrated Report, was so glaring, that no consideration should induce the Whigs to notice his statements.—It is doubtless true that he knows a great deal about the corruptions of the Administration at Washington, for he participated in them; but he never would have disclosed his knowledge if the administration had not found him a dead weight on their shoulders, sinking them every day in the eyes of the world, and thereby been induced to abandon him. As soon as he was thrown out of employment, and ceased to participate in the spoils, the wretch turned "State's evidence," as the greatest rogues always do. The Whigs should treat him with the scorn which his baseness deserves.

We are indebted to Senator Strange and Mr. Deberry for sundry Public Documents.

Blackwood's Magazine.—We are already in possession of the April No. of this work.

CONGRESS.—On the preceding page, our readers will find an account of the debate in the Senate on the President's Message relative to the Cherokee Indians; and also Mr. Clay's remarks on a National Bank.

Few occurrences of the session have given rise to more speculation, than the President's Message. It has astonished all parties, and been denounced, as will be seen, most warmly, by his own partizans in the Senate. It is an important movement, and has probably been made in the hope of staying the torrent of unpopularity which is sweeping the Administration away. Recent events have left Mr. Van Buren but little hope of maintaining his ground in the South, and as a last resort he has seized upon the fanatical spirit of the North and East, which is daily pouring petitions into both Houses against the removal of the Cherokees, under the Treaty. He will be disappointed, however; the North and East have too much 'cuteness to attach themselves to a broken down party. Mr. Van Buren has certainly wandered far from the "footsteps" of his illustrious predecessor, in this particular, for *he* probably prided himself more upon his Indian policy than any other measure of his Administration, except perhaps, the killing of the "Monster."

Mr. Adams presented a memorial, on the 22d, from Goochland, Va., praying the House to expel therefrom John Quincy Adams, as a nuisance. Mr. Dromgoole thought it a quiz, and proposed to lay it on the table, unless the gentleman from Massachusetts preferred another direction to be given to it. Mr. Adams drily remarked that "the gentleman from Massachusetts cared very little about the matter." It was laid on the table.

Northeastern Boundary.—The President has communicated some papers in relation to this question between England and the United States, showing that the State of Maine insisted upon the fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of 1783, being persuaded that the line described in that Treaty could be found, and refusing to consent to a negotiation for a Conventional boundary, or the reference of the subject to an arbitrator. Mr. Forsyth, in consequence, proposes to the British Minister the appointment of Commissioners to run the line; and that Minister states that he has not authority to make such an arrangement, but will forward the proposal to his government.—This subject will yet be a troublesome one.

A bill making an appropriation for the continuation of the Cumberland road through the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, has passed both Houses.

Another Message of the President has excited most indignant feelings in the House, among men of both parties. It was in reply to a resolution calling for information as to the number of foreign paupers who have been shipped to this country; and among the documents covered by the Message were two extracts from the New York "Truth Teller," an infidel newspaper of the worst character, not pertinent to the inquiry, but full of the most vulgar abuse of the Mayor and Councils of New York, and calculated to array foreigners against the Whig administration of that city. Mr. Hoffman, who brought these papers to the notice of the House, presumed that they could not have been sent intentionally, but were included by mistake. He moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution proposing to return them to the President. The motion required two-thirds to pass it. The vote was, Yeas 111, Nays 75. Of course it did not prevail.

Of the subsequent proceedings on this subject we have the following account in the correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle:—

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1838.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Pauper papers from the President sent back.—The Chair laid before the House a message from the President of the United States enclosing a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving reasons for the "error" as it is now the cue to call it, of sending two blackguard articles from the Truth Teller of New York, to the House in reply to a respectful call, regarding the importation of paupers into this, from other countries.

These papers it is now said were upon file at the Department of the Treasury, and under a general direction to the Clerks, to send up all the papers relating to the subject of inquiry, these two articles, (which had been sent to the Department, anonymously, says the Secretary of the Treasury,) were inadvertently allowed to be included therein! "Credat Judæus Apella: non ego!"

The President, in consideration of these "facts" hopes that the house will permit him to withdraw the papers in question!

Mr. Russel (Mr. Hoffman not at the moment being in his seat,) was for presenting a resolution whereby the President and the Secretary might be permitted to right themselves before the House and the country, with regard to this matter.

This Mr. Cambreleng opposed. He thought it was unnecessary. There was no reason why the President of the United States should not be allowed to receive back the papers erroneously sent to the House. Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio agreed to this suggestion, also. Mr. Dromgoole thought the proper course would be to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of those erroneously sent documents.

Mr. McKennon hoped that, as Mr. Hoffman, who had at first moved in this affair, was absent, at the moment, the whole subject would be postponed till Mr. H. came in.

Mr. Adams hoped that this course would be taken. He expressed the belief that there had been inadvertency on the part of the President, and perhaps of the Secretary of the Treasury. Yet there was great blameworthiness somewhere. It was an important incident in the relations of the house with the Executive Department; and the question was one to be deliberately considered and determined upon by the House. Had it been an intentional act of the Executive, it would indeed have been the grossest violation of the privileges of the House ever committed. The libel would go out to the world upon the gentlemen of the city government of New York, alluded to in the pamphlet, just as much as if it had not thus been recalled by the Executive.

Well, the papers were laid on the table, for the time; and by and by Mr. Hoffman came in, and the subject coming up again for consideration, the papers this day received being read again,

Mr. Hoffman made a handsome statement of his willingness that the President should have leave to receive back the objectionable papers—even as he asked leave to do. But he commented with just severity upon the conduct of Mr. Woodbury in sending such papers to the House.

Messrs. Alberton and Cushman made efforts to vindicate the character and conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury. They were feeble efforts, however, and called up

Mr. Hoffman again, in an eloquent and spirited comment upon the whole of this miserable business.—He insisted that, while the President was not blameworthy in this matter, the Secretary of the Treasury was extremely so, in permitting such filthy scandal to be filed among the papers of the department, and to be sent to that house.

Mr. Calhoun of Mass. was not disposed, either, to let off the Secretary so easily. Why were not these papers read by the Secretary before he sent them to the Clerk to be filed, and before they were permitted to be sent to the House?

Mr. Menefee made a manly and able speech upon this question. He was for holding Mr. Van Buren responsible for this outrage upon the House. He profe...ed to "tread in the foot-steps" of Gen. Jackson; and Gen. Jackson had said that the President was responsible for all the public acts of the heads of departments. If this were so, Mr. Van Buren could not escape scot-free in this matter.—Mr. Menefee hoped that the papers would not be returned to the Executive; but that they might remain upon the records of the House to show the extent to which Executive temerity in its attacks upon private individuals, has been carried, in this age of the pure democratic ascendancy.

Mr. Sibley came out in gallant style. As the work of giving permission to the Executive, to retract the private and personal slanders which his messages to that House contained, was commenced, he hoped it would go on; and he suggested that the recent unworthy libels put forth by that functionary with regard to the venality, and subserviency to bank influence, of the people of the sovereign State of New York, be also returned, in the same way, to the source from whence they came. He commented with great felicity and spirit upon the evil times this government has fallen on, when its archives are made the receptacles of the irresponsible slanders of miserable alien hacks, against the private characters of upright and distinguished native citizens; and when the Secretary of the Treasury consents to act as a scavenger, to collect these foul emanations from the lowest party presses, and to file them for party use, among the correspondence of his department.

The debate was somewhat further pursued, the fact coming out, very distinctly, that Mr. Woodbury, in his own hand-writing, on the margin of the Truth Teller, had expressly ordered these scandalous extracts to be filed by one of the clerks of the Treasury office. At length, (much excitement and sensitiveness having throughout developed itself in the course of the debate, in the ranks of "the party,") Mr. Crary, of Michigan, moved the previous question, which was ordered,—and the resolution of Mr. Hoffman, to return the objectionable papers to the Executive, was adopted.

Senator Tipton of Indiana, whose term expires on the 4th of March next, declines a re-election. He is a friend of the administration, and his place will of course be supplied by a Whig.

Gen. Jessup.—The Northern papers state that a Military Court of Inquiry is shortly to assemble at Frederick, Md., to investigate the conduct of Gen. Jessup, as commanding General in Florida. This report is strengthened by the arrival of Gen. J. and several other officers of the Army at Charleston, on their way North.

Charleston.—We continue our list of contributions received for the relief of the sufferers at Charleston:—

Amount in our last,	$103,276
Citizens of Charleston, additional,	3,123
Savannah, Geo., additional,	966
Reeves & Whitaker, Philadelphia,	200
A gentleman of Richland District,	100
W. Robinson, Jr. Pittsburg, Pa.	100
N. C. & A. Heyward, Charleston,	700
City Council of Macon, Geo.	2,000
Do. St. Augustine, Florida,	200
Brown, Newbold & Co., Philadelphia,	100
Proceeds of Sacred Concert, Charleston,	214
Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War,	100
Messrs. Appleton & Lawrence, and other gentlemen of Boston,	5,100
New York Board of Brokers,	1,000
Citizens of St. Helena parish, S. C.	2,519
Powell McRa, Jr., Manchester, S. C.	200
Camden, S. C., additional,	110
Hon. Hugh S. Legare,	50
Miss Eliza M. Young and W. A. Alston, Waccamaw, S. C.	100
Citizens of Abbeville District, S. C.	101
Jas. King, sen.	70
Citizens of Charleston Neck,	6,461
A gentleman of Charleston,	100
Columbus, Geo.	4,032
Norfolk, Va.	1,114
Augusta, Geo., additional,	90
Abbeville District, S. C.	530
Edisto Island, S. C.	1,340
Sundry small sums,	290
	$134,486

Christian Benevolence.—A letter, from Columbia, states that $4,000 have been collected in that place, to aid in rebuilding the two places of worship belonging to the Methodist communion in this city.

Death of Horse-shoe Robertson.—This Revolutionary worthy, whose remarkable life is sketched in Kennedy's admirable novel, entitled "Horse-shoe Robertson," died in Tuscaloosa county, Ala. on the 26th ult. aged 79 years. His name was James Robertson, but he was universally known as Horse-shoe Robertson. His wife died about four months before him, after having lived together more than half a century.

Resumption of Specie Payments.—According to the Charleston papers, the Banks of that city have resolved to propose to the Convention of South Carolina and Georgia Banks, which is to meet there this week, the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of November next.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the Banks of Charleston have agreed to resume specie payments on the 1st day of January next. Much to the credit of the Charleston Bank, we learn, it was the first institution that suggested and sustained this important movement.

Columbia Times.

COIN MINES,—N. CAROLINA.

We saw yesterday, for the first time, the gold coin issued by the Branch Mint at Charlotte in this State. It is a very fine specimen, and in all respects similar to the coin issued from the mint at Philadelphia, with the exception of a small letter c, under the head of liberty, which designates the issues of this Branch from either the New Orleans or Georgia Branches.

We had the pleasure of seeing a specimen of native silver, from one of the mines near Charlotte, in the hands of *Col. Wheeler*, the Superintendent of the Mint, who passed through this city this week on his way to Washington City. If the government authorize the coinage of silver as well as gold at the Mint in North Carolina, it will supply a defect in our circulating medium, now very much to be regretted.—*Ral. Star.*

Presbyterian General Assembly.—The Newark Advertiser of Thursday evening contains the following, under date of Philadelphia, May 23:

"A desire exists in very many of the members to make still farther efforts to negotiate an adjustment of difficulties; and individuals have endeavored to procure a simultaneous movement in the two assemblies to that effect, but as yet they have not succeeded. The following resolution has just been adopted by the Assembly in the First Church—

Resolved, unanimously, That this body are willing to agree to any reasonable measures tending to an amicable adjustment of the difficulties existing in the Presbyterian Church, and will receive and respectfully consider any propositions which may be made for that purpose.

NEW YORK, May 22.

Mr. Secretary Woodbury has been nominated by the Governor of New Hampshire to the Council as the candidate to fill the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court, and there is no doubt that the nomination will be adopted, and that he will accept the office. The arrangement is said to be, that Isaac Hill becomes Postmaster General, that Amos Kendall goes into the Treasury Department, &c.—but of the Postmaster General part of the story, *quere.*

The removals in the Custom House, or rather the appointments, have done the Administration decided mischief in this city. It was a bad political hit. If the Collector had turned out every body, the sensation created would have been nothing in comparison with the indignation felt on account of the appointment of agrarians and levellers—men, too, who, but a year ago, were the enemies of the State Administration. Again: all rational men disapprove of the change, that turned *out* of office the brother of the brave Lieut. Col. Thompson, and turned *in*, in his place, Alexander Ming, Jr. the King of the Locofocos.—*N. Y. Paper.*

The Better Currency.—During the days of Owl Creek shinplasters, in the Spring of the year, in Wayne County, the Indians used to pick wild berries of a certain kind, and take them to town to sell. On one occasion, one of these bills, with the print of an owl upon it, was tendered in payment. The Indian looked at it awhile, and said, "Me no take—too much *whoo! whoo! whoo! whoo!* about him."

Augusta (Maine) Journal.

Senate of the United States.—Under the operation of the spirit of reform which now pervades the country we may expect a renovation in the Senate Chamber on the 4th of March next. The terms of the following Senators expire on that day:

RUEL WILLIAMS, of Maine, Loco Foco.
BENJ. SWIFT, of Vermont, Whig.
DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, Whig.
ASHER ROBBINS, of Rhode Island, Whig.
JOHN M. NILES, of Connecticut, Loco Foco.
N. P. TALLMADGE, of New York, Conservative.
S. L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey, Whig.
SAMUEL MCKEAN, of Pennsylvania, Conservative.
RICHARD H. BAYARD, of Delaware, Whig.
WILLIAM D. MERRICK, of Maryland, Whig.
W. C. RIVES, of Virginia, Conservative.
G. I. TROTTER, of Mississippi, Loco Foco.
FELIX GRUNDY, of Tennessee, Loco Foco.
THOMAS MORRIS, of Ohio, Loco Foco.
JOHN TIPTON, of Indiana, Conservative.
THOS. H. BENTON, of Missouri, Loco Foco.
JOHN NORVELL, of Michigan, Loco Foco.
W. S. FULTON, of Arkansas, Loco Foco.

Making eighteen Senators—of whom six are Whigs,—four Conservatives,—and eight Loco Focos. Two of the Loco Focos, Messrs. Grundy and Niles, have already received their dismissal, and Messrs. Williams, Wall, Trotter, Norvell, and Fulton, will most probably be ejected by their respective Legislatures next Winter. Missouri we fear is incorrigible, and therefore Mr. Thomas H. Benton will retain his seat. The Whig Senators will all be re-elected or succeeded by gentlemen of the same politics, and the Conservatives will have to give way to decided Whigs. The next Senate will then consist of 28 Whigs, 2 Conservatives, and 22 Loco Focos.

Abolition excitement in Boston.—The Transcript of Thursday, states that a good deal of excitement existed in the city that morning, in consequence of a report that a meeting for the discussion of the question of Abolition was to be held that evening at Marlboro' Chapel, and that a mob was anticipated.

Abolition Excitement in Boston.—The order of the Mayor, requiring a battalion of Infantry to be in readiness with *ball* cartridges, effectually stopped any movement that might have been made towards getting up a riot, at the dedication of the Marlborough Chapel. The dedication was completed without any disturbance. The dedication was purely a religious service, relating exclusively to the religious uses of the Chapel.

Governor Ritner has offered a reward of *five hundred dollars* for the apprehension of each of the persons concerned in the burning of the Pennsylvania Hall. The Mayor of Philadelphia has offered a reward of *two thousand dollars* for the apprehension of the same culprits.

Negro Suffrage.—The House of Representatives of Connecticut, by a vote of 165 to 33, have refused to recommend the expungiug of the word "white" in that clause of the constitution which specifies who shall be entitled to vote.

Death of Commodore Woolsey.—Commodore Melancthon T. Woolsey, of the U. S. Navy, died at Utica on Saturday morning last, of the dropsy. This gallant officer was about sixty years of age.

We understand that Gen. Hunt, the Envoy from Texas, left this city for Texas on Wednesday last, without a purpose of immediate return. Fairfax Catlett, Esq. has been left Charge d'Affaires in the interim.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The Western Banks.—The Cincinnati Gazette of Friday last, says: "We understand, that at a convention of the Indiana Banks, it was resolved to correspond with those of Ohio and Kentucky, in reference to an early resumption. It is thought the western banks may resume, at an early day, without waiting for those of the Atlantic or the South."

We understand that Mr. Bond's Speech is most extensively read and inquired after in all parts of the country. It is in truth a Speech for the people—a Speech which they can understand—and with the facts contained in which they can make themselves familiar.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Hard Electioneering.—A man was seen, a few days since, with his hand in a sling. On being enquired of as to the cause, he said one of the Candidates had squeezed it so hard, it had lost its *natral* feeling ever since.—*Raleigh Register.*

Carrying the thing too far.—A gentleman at Natchez, a few days ago, requested an acquaintance to carry a sum of money to New Orleans. He carried it to Texas.

Yankee Pedestrianism.—A trial took place yesterday afternoon, on the Hoboken Race Ground, which is probably unprecedented in pedestrianism. Stannard, of Connecticut, actually drew a heavy sulkey over the course of one mile, in *five minutes and fifty-four seconds.* The time against which he run was seven minutes, but the amount of the wager we did not learn.—Stannard is the same live Yankee who won the great foot race on the Union Course, L. I., a few years since, and he has on this occasion, we venture to say, performed a feat that has no parallel. He did not appear in the least exhausted at the end of the distance.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—April 26.

The sales since Friday amount to 25,000 bags, of which 5000 are sold to-day. Prices are advanced ¼d. per lb. The arrivals are, 4 vessels from New York, 2 from New Orleans, 2 from Mobile, 1 from Charleston and 1 from Egypt.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Constant Johnson, Esq., on Hay Mount, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Simeon Colton, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR to Miss ELIZABETH BABCOCK, all of this place.

DIED,

In Richmond County, on the 18th inst. after 10 days illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, Mr. NEWBERRY, in the 86th year of his age; for the last 20 years of which he had been an exemplary member of the Methodist Church. His entire dependance on the Saviour prepared him for the great change, which he met with resignation and even cheerfulness. He has left an aged widow, and a large and respectable family of children and grand children. [*Communicated.*

In Raleigh, on Thursday night last, after a brief illness, Mr. THOMAS W. COVINGTON, Printer, aged about 50 years.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

The Committee appointed to attend the Examination of the Students connected with the Donaldson Academy have fulfilled the duty assigned them, and would express their entire approbation of the performances. The different classes, so far as the Committee had an opportunity of judging, manifested, by the readiness with which they answered the questions proposed, a knowledge of the studies pursued, which would have done honor to more matured intellects. They evinced a skill which bids us hope for much in future on their part; industry and knowledge creditable to themselves, and highly honorable to the Principal and Assistant Teachers. Where all have done so well, it might seem invidious to specify, and yet we cannot forbear to say, that the classes in Greek evinced a critical and thorough knowledge of this noble language, by no means common in youth. We would express our entire satisfaction in relation to the course pursued by the Principal in cultivating the understanding and heart of those intrusted to his care, and we receive what he has already accomplished in the management of his pupils, as a pledge of continued effort on his part to lead the young mind in the pursuit of useful knowledge, and as a foundation for our continued confidence in his abilities. From what we have witnessed in the examination of the Classies, and other studies, and in the public speaking of the evening, we can with confidence say, our hopes and expectations in relation to his success as a Teacher, have been more than realized. He is indeed too well known to need this note of praise from us, yet we cannot, in justice to our feelings, say less. May the institution over which he has presided with so much credit to himself and satisfaction to the public, continue for a long time under his care, and send forth, under the smiles of a kind Providence, many youth to bless the world and be a source of joy to their parents and friends.

WILLIAM BROBSTON,
HECTOR MCNEILL,
JOHN R. MCINTOSH,
Examining Committee.

FAYETTEVILLE, MAY 29, 1838.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 30.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	75	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3
Corn,	75 a 80	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 4
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	75	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$6 a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday last, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods, for sundry persons of this place, and the interior.

W. R. SCOTT,
SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFERS his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity. He may be found at the Lafayette Hotel.—He has a very fine collection of natural Teeth.

He has a fine collection of Mineral Teeth, and all the improvements that have been made in inserting them on gold plate.

May 29, 1838. 95tf

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME.
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugars,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

May 28, 1838. 95tf

Missouri Harmony.

A LARGE supply just received. Also, Crockett's Free and Easy Song Book; American Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New Hieroglifical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Rienzi and Last Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor Rich Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; American Speaker; Josephus; Youth's Portfolio; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 29.

Trustee's Sale.

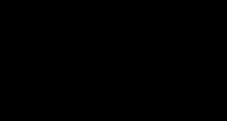
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, on the 27th of February, 1838, by Carter T. Baughan, Attorney of John M. Jarrott, for purposes therein mentioned, I will offer at Public Sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 18th of June, at 12 o'clock, (M.) one Road WAGON and TEAM, fitted out ready for the Road, with Cloth, &c.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery.

C. J. ORRELL, Trustee.

May 29, 1838. 95ts

GREAT EXPEDITION.



The Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public that the Bridge over the Roanoke and twelve miles of their Road being finished and in daily use, for the transportation of persons and produce, they now form, since the completion of the Rail Road between Richmond and Petersburg, a continuous line of railway communication from Littleton to the North. In the course of a few weeks, about 30 miles more of their Rail Road will be ready, when a Locomotive will daily leave Chalk Level (Henderson Depot) for the North, instead of Littleton as at present.

This is the Great mail route, and the different Rail Road Companies now run their daily mail line from Littleton to New York in 39 hours running time, or including all stoppages in less than 48 hours, without the loss of a single night's sleep.

Travellers from Greensborough, Salisbury and the West are informed that, by taking this route they will reach Washington City 24 hours ahead of any other line, avoiding at the same time about 200 miles of Staging and the loss of two night's sleep.

This is the pleasantest and most expeditious route to the Virginia Springs. A first rate line of Coaches is kept up from Littleton through to Raleigh, where the main Western line intersects it and where it unites with the great Southern mail line to Fayetteville, Columbia, Augusta and Charleston.

Raleigh, May 12, 1838. 95-t1A.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

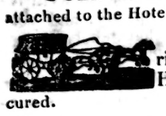
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by

March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838. 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

The Subscriber

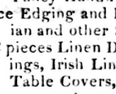
IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

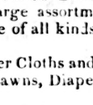
CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genvine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.





RAIL ROAD HOTEL,

At ENFIELD, Halifax County, N. C.

J. SOUTHALL having taken from Mrs. P. W. Southall, that beautiful new Building, situated at the West end of the village, and contiguous to her Grove, is now fitting up for the reception of Travellers. Too many promises have been made in this line of business, in which the public have been deceived I shall only say, call and judge for yourselves. Mrs. Southall and Daughters promise personal attention to Ladies.

April 1, 1838. 87-tIJ'ly.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned age asnts of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Willmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, March, 1838. 86tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

FRESH GOODS.

E. J. LILLY

IS now receiving his new SPRING GOODS, consisting of a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer Stuffs, printed Muslins & Lawns, an excellent assortment of Silks and Bombazines, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Gloves and Hosiery, Calicoes, and Domestic Goods.

—*Also*—

Bonnets, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Shoes, Cutlery, &c. &c., which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1838. 87-12w.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT.

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838. 87 *tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.

March 28, 1838. 87 tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

A Runaway taken up.

ON the 21st March last, a Mulatto fellow who calls himself JOHN LANG was taken up and committed to the Jail of this County as a runaway Slave. He is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, 30 or 35 years of age, and would probably weigh about 160 lbs. Three of the toes of the right foot and one or two of the joints of three toes of the left foot are missing. He states that they were frost bitten and came off. He says that he is free, but has no papers of any description, nor can he name any person who can certify that he is so. His back shows lasting impressions of the whip, and leaves no doubt of his being a Slave. He came from the South to this place in company with another fellow with whom he says he fell in at Pe Dee, and who escaped when this fellow was arrested. He speaks of having been in Savannah, but gives no names of persons with whom he is acquainted. There is no doubt he belongs to some person in South Carolina, and it is believed from his frequently using the word "Boss," that he is a Mechanic. He says himself that he is a Carpenter. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Jailer.

Lumberton, N. C., April 10, 1838. 89tf

☞ The Columbia Telescope will publish one month and forward their bill to me at this place.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 25th March, a Negro man by the name of BOB, about 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built, high forehead, rather bald, dark complexion, stutters badly when agitated, lost some of his fore teeth, scarred on the back. When he left me he wore a dark round Coat and black Sattinett Pantaloons, and a high bell-crown Hat.—I think he will try to pass for a free man, and is making his way through the upper part of the State. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver him to me at my residence in Richmond County, or lodge him in any Jail, so that I get him again.

D. B. NICHOLSON.

Richmond County, April 24, 1838. 91-6w

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

W. L. COFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Successor of H. Erambert,)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the Public in general, that he has purchased the entire Stock in trade of H. Erambert, and intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. He assures those who may patronize him, that no pains will be spared in giving satisfaction, and warrants his Cutting and Making inferior to none; —his work is always done in the most fashionable manner.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which he will make up at the shortest notice; also a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

And FANCY ARTICLES, in his line, such as Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, Riding Belts, Nett Shirts and Drawers, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

March, 1838. 86tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce.* The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N. C. Nov. 11, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr. Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c, which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health.

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co, Va, Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established in Wilmington for the purpose of the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Tom Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn.

GROCERIES.

JUST Received and for sale by the Subscriber,

65 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
7 do superior Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do New Orleans Sugar,
30 bags green Cuba Coffee,
37 do prime Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. New England Rum,
3 half chests Young Hyson Tea,
5 casks Rice.

WILLKINGS & BRO.

April 17, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; Pickwick; Book of the United States; Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; tension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Never Despair; American Almanac; of a Southern Matron: The Love Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atone kins on the Romish Church; Christian Father at Home; Burr, complete. Together with a Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

January 24.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated ders in this country, having ments with the Subscriber to receive all orders for their Bells of any size which they will warrant of the very quality, not surpassed by any Bells Also, Town Clocks, Church and of superior finish and tones. Orders information given by

JAMES

N. B. They will warrant their any fail to give satisfaction, they ed for another. Also Old Bells

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW

The Subscriber is now receiving a

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, &c. Being desirous to sell out by Goods will be sold very cheap for

JOHN

January 3, 1838.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Colognes for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, would here inform those wanting they can be furnished by sending to me at this place. We *warrant* the *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish another instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings,

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber place. Having been engaged in for six or eight years past, I am under sion my acquaintance with this and ets is such as to enable me to dispose to the best advantage. Where Lumber to be wharfed, the usual charge will be made. Fair advances made when

O. G. PARKER.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Administration on the Estate of Cook, dec'd, at March Term, of County Court, 1838, hereby notifies all indebted to said Estate to settle up sons having demands against said sent them within the time prescribed perly authenticated, or this notice in bar of recovery.

JNO. H. COOK.

March 20, 1838.

CARRIAGE For Sale.

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE much used, hung on Sea Sprags low. Apply at this Office.

March 27.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a ply of Rodgers's, Westenholme's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES rious kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of berland County, as a runaway and on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl cy, who is supposed to belong to Wright, of the State of Georgia. She years of age, about 5 feet high, black and is a lunatic. The owner is requested forward, prove property, pay charges, her away, within the time required by will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

For Rent, till 1st Nov. Next.

THE SUMMER RETREAT, two miles Town, formerly the property of Col. Ashe. Possession given immediately. a fine Garden and Fruit Orchard attached will be rented, with or without the above 50 acres of good river Land, of which fine meadow. Apply at this office.

March 28.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs with Harness, warranted of the best workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STA

February 14, 1838.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging

For sale by JOHN McL